LODGE ON THE PHILIPPINES

WHY THIS NATION LATENDS TO RE TAIN ITS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

The Massaclassetts Sengar's Picture of America's Destiny and Future in the Far East-The Significance of Admiral Dewey's Victory Impressively Interpreted

From a Speech in the United States Sciente, March ?. We are told that the possession of these islands brings a great responsibility upon us. This, Mr. President I freely relimit. A great nation must have great responsibilities. It is one of the penalties of greatness, but the benefit of responsibilities goes hand in hand with the bur dens they bring. The nation which seeks to escape from the burden also losgs the benefit. and if it cowers in the presence of a new task and shirks a new responsibility, the period of its decline is approaching. That failed hour may draw near on leaden feet, but weakness and timidity are sure signs that it is cort ing, be its progress swift or slow. These islands, I well know, impose upon us new and great responsibilities, and I do not doubt that we shall make mistakes in dealing with them before we reach complete success, but I firmly believe that they will enure to our lasting benefit. My faith in the American people is such that I have no misgiving as to their power to meet these responsibilities and to come out stronger and better for the test.

So much for the objections commonly made to our Philippine policy, which have as little foundation, in my opinion, as those which proceed on the theory that we are engaged in the perpetration of a great wrong. Let us now look at the other side, and there, I believe, we shall that of the laws of the Pacific. I would have it fulfill what I think is its manufest desting this proper ourselves; we shall benefit mankind. What we have come to be what we are in and then we shall stretch out into the Pacific when they will enure to our lasting benefit. My faith in the perpetration of a great wrong. Let us now look at the other side, and there, I believe, we shall have it fulfill what I think is its manufest desting the output of the perpetration of a great wrong. Let us now look at the other side, and there, I believe, we shall that the past the creation of the Philippines as possessions of great value and a Philippines as possessions of great value and a time to restore the world and heap up riches the write fate mich look they come to be what we should sink out from a mong the with one when they fate much last groups and boder people, who do not fear they fate much last groups and boder people, who do not fear they fate much last groups and boder people, who do not fear they fate much last groups and boder people, who do not fear they fate much last groups and better out into the Pacific and them it would be the whole people, who do not fear they fate much la cline is approaching. That faill hour may

Philippines as possessions of great value and a source of great profit to the people of the United States which can not be overthrown. First islands themselves. They are over hundred thousand square miles in extent, and are of the greatest richness and fertility. From these Islands comes now the best hemp it world, and there is no tropical product which annut be taised there in abundance. Their prests are untouched, of great extent, and with e variety of hard woods of almost unexampled alne. Gold is found throughout all the Islands. but not in large quantities, and there is no indication that the production of gold could ever reach a very great amount. There appears to be little or no silver. There are regions in Luzon containing great and valuable deposits of copper which have never been developed. But the chief mineral value of the islands is in their unde-veloped coal beds, which are known to exist in certain parts and are believed to exist everywhere, and which are certainly very extensive and rich. The coal is said to be lignite, and, although 20 to 30 per cent, inferior to our coals or to those of Cardiff, is practically as good as the Australian coal and better than that of Japan, both of which are largely used in the East to-day. To a naval and commercial power the coal measures of the Philippines will be a source of great strength and of equally great value. It is sufficient for me to indicate these few cla

ments of natural wealth in the islands which only await development. A much more important point is to be found in the markets which they furnish. The total value of exports and imports for 1896 amounted in round numbers to \$29,000,000, and this was below the average. The exports were nearly \$29,000,000, the imports a little over \$9,000,000. We took from the Philippines exports to the value of \$4,308,000, next in amount to the exports to Great Britain, but the value of only \$04,000. There can be no doubt that the islands in our possession would take from us a very large proportion of their imports. Even as the islands are to-day there is opportunity for a large absorption of products of the United States, but it must not be forgotten that the islands are entirely undeveloped. The people consume foreign imports at the rate of only a triffe more than \$1 per capita. With the development of the islands and the increase of commerce and of business activity the consumption of foreign imports would rapidly advance, and of this increase we should reap the chief benefit. We shall also find great profit in the work of developing the islands. They require railroads everywhere. Those railroads is would be planned by American engineers, the rails and the bridges would come from American workshops. The same would hold true in regard to electric railways, electric lighting, teleregard to electric railways, electric lighting, tele-graphs, telephones, and steamships for the local

business.
But the value of the Philippine Islands, both natural and acquired, and as a market for our products, great as it undoubtedly is, and greater as it unquestionably will be, is iriffing compared. trance to us now despite our neglect of 1, and to 4-separations advance which that trade has made in the last four years, and more especially since the Spanish war carried our flag into the East and turned the attention of our people more sharply to the uncimited opportunities for commerce which there exists

to the unimited opportunities for commerce which there exists.

In our commerce with China during 1889-1899 there was a gain of \$13,293,168. The increase occurred almost entirely in the export trade, which advanced from \$2,791,128 in 1889 to \$14,493,440 in 1899. Our imports for 1899, amounting to \$18,619,268, were only slightly larger than in 1889, when a value of \$17,028,412 was reported. The exports to China, like those to Japan, showed an exceptional growth in 1897, 1898 and 1899, the records for these years being \$11,924,193, 89,992,894 and \$14,493,440, respectively. Our trade with the port of Hong Keng, although less important than that credited directly with China, was nearly doubled during 1898-1899, making a gain of \$5,045,149. The exports for 1899 had a value of \$1,732,525 as compared with only \$3,686,284 for 1889. The imports were considerably smaller and showed marked fluctuations. In 1889 they were valued at \$1,180,295, but these figures were not equalled again until 1899, when a value of \$2,449,274 was recorded. From these figures it will be seen that our experts to China and Hong Kong in 1399 were over \$22,000,000, and that the growth in the last three years had been phenomenal. in the last three years had been phenomenal. The gain in exports to China. Hong Kong and Janan in 1899 over 1889 was 256 per cent, and it almost all came in the last years of the decade. I will not toke the time of the Senate in analyzing these figures and showing the different articles. I will not take the time of the Senate in analyzing these figures and showing the different articles of expert which make up these totals. That has all been most admirably done in the bulletin of the Department of Agriculture prepared by Mr. Hitchecck upon our trade with China, Japan, and Hong Komz. I have not touched upon our trade with Japan at all, but I would strongly recommend a study of this bulletin, which shows how much cur possession of the Philippines and our increased interests in the East have stimulated our trade with that country. There are two points, however, to which I wish to call especial attention, because they emphasize and demonstrate the great value to our farming and manufacturing interests of this vast Chinese market into which we are just entering. In 1898 we sent into which we are just entering. In 1898 we sent mearly \$4,000,000 worth of wheat flour to Hong Kong alone, while to China we sent \$5,203,427 worth of citien manufactures, as compared with only \$2,854,221 worth for 1891.

Having this opportunity to obtain a large and increasing share in the trade of China, how shall we make sure that it is not taken from us? We know well that China is threatened by Russia, and that Russian dominion, if unrestrained, would mean discrimination and exclusion in the Chinese markets. Sconer than any one dreamed it has been shown how far the Philippines have solved this pressing problem for us. The possession of the Philippines have solved

been shown how far the Philippines have solved this pressing problem for us. The possession of the Philippines made us an Eastern Power, with the right, and, what was equally important, the force behind the right to speak. Mr. Hay, as Secretary of State, has obtained from all the Great Powersof Europetheir assent to our demand Great Powersof Europe their assent to our demand for the guaranty of all our treaty rights in China and for the maintenance of the pelicy of the open door. I do not belittle one of the most important and most brilliant diplomatic achievements in our hundred years of national existence when I say that the assent of these other Powers to the propositions of the United States was given to the master of Manila. They might have turned us aside three years ago with a shring and a smile, but to the power which held Manila Bay, and whose floot fleated upon its waters, they were obliged to give a gracious answer.

obliged to give a gracious answer.

Manila, with its magnificent bay, is the prize and the pearl of the East. In our hands it will become one of the greatest distributing points, one of the richest emportums of the world's commerce. Ruch in itself, with all its fertile islands hand its fertile islands. merce. Rich in itself, with all its fertile islands before it in the like popen to us the markets of China and enable. American enterprise and intelligence to take a master share in all the trade of the Orient. We have been told that arguments like these are sortid. Sordid indeed! Then what arguments are worthy of consideration? A policy which proposes to open wider markets to the people of the United States, to add to their employment, and to increase their wages, and which in its pursuit requires that we should save the teeming millions of China from the darkness. teeming millions of thing from the darkness the Russian winter, and keep them free, not

statesmanship.

Thus, Mr. President, I have shown that duty and interest of the highest and best kind, impose upon us the retention of the Philippines, the development of the islands, and the expansion of our Eastern of the islands, and the expansion of our Eastern commerce. All these things, in my belief, will day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c, —Adv

come to pass, whatever the divisions of the present moment, for no people who have come under our flag have ever sought to leave it, and there is no territory which we have acquired that any one would dream of giving up. All our vast growth and expansion have been due to the spirit of our race and have been guided by the instinct of the American people, which in all great craes has proved wiser than any reasoning. This mighty movement westward, building up a nation and conquering a continent as it swept along. has not been the work of chance or accident. It was neither chance nor accident which brought us to the Pacific and which has now carried its across the mighty ocean even to the shores of Asia, to the very edge of the cradle of the Aryans, whence our far distant ancestors started on the march which has since guided the world.

Like every great nation, we have come more of come to pass, whatever the divisions of the present

march which has since girdled the world.

Like every great nation, we have come more than once in our history to where the road of fate divided. Thus far we have never failed to take the right path. Again are we come to the parting of the ways. Again a momentous choice is offered us. Shall we hesitate and make in coward fashion, what Dante calls "the great refusal?" Even now we can abandon the Montroe Boctrine, we can reject the Pacific, we can shut ourselves up between our oceans, as Switzer land is inclosed among her hills, and then it would be inevitable that we should sink out from among the state of the

if it is not false to the laws which govern it. I am not dreaming of a primrose path. I know well that in the past we have committed grievous mistakes and paid for them, done wrong and made heavy compensation for it, stumbled and fallen and suffered. But we have always risen, bruised and grimed sometimes, yet still we have risen stronger and more erect than ever, and the march has always been forward and onward. Onward and forward it will still be, despite stumblings and mistakes as before, while we are true to ourselves and obedient to the laws which have ruled our past and will still govern our future. But when we begin to distrust ourselves, to shrink from our own greatness, to shiver before the responsibilities which come to us, to retreat in the face of doubts and difficulties, then indeed peril will be near at hand. I would have our great nation always able say: nation always able say:

It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishments the scroll, I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.

I sam the captain of my soul.

I have unbounded faith and pride in my country.

I am proud of her past, and in that past I read
her future. I do not read it in any vain or boastful temper, but with a spirit of reverence and
gratitude for all that has gone, and with a very humble prayer that we may make the present and future worthy of the past, and that, in the old Latin words

Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Sullivan's View as to Our Duty

Toward the Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 7. - During the routing norning business in the Senate to-day a resolution offered by Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.) and laid on the table, declares: "That the Philippine Islands, just as Puerto Rico are the rightful property, honorably acquired, of the United States of America, having been obtained in a manner and under such forms as are recognized throughout the world as being legal and effective. That while the misguided Filipinos continue the present war. brought on by them, against the rightfu authority of the United States, resulting in the wounding and death of many of our soldiers, so long as a single gun in the hands of th Filipinos is trained upon our flag, no expression of intention as to the future course of the United States with respect to them should be

made by the Senate."
Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for bronze medals to be presented to the officers and men of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron which particlpated in the engagements off Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Guantanamo Bay, Mazanillo

Mr. Mason gave notice that he would to-

idls and the bridges would come from Americal shades be the bridges would come from Americal shades and cars from Americal shades and cars from Americal shades and cars from Americal shades. The same would hold true in do electric railways, electric lighting, telegones, and steamships for the local ses. Lie phones, and steamships for the local ses. It is not considerable to the value of the Philippine Islands, both all and acquired, and as a market for our consequences mably will be, is iriting compared a indirect results which will flow from our sale in of the islands. The shades are is the greatest opportunity in China shades in the world. I desire to call the shades of the Chinese to us now desplie our neglect of it, and to the ious advance which that trade has made in its flour years, and more especially since the ish war carried our flag into the East and the mountained opportunities for commerce in these exists.

In the world of the Chinese to us now desplie our neglect of it, and to the ious advance which that trade has made in its flour years, and more especially since the ish war carried our flag into the East and the mountained opportunities for commerce in these exists.

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It is not often that in the delivery of a prepared speech of much length a Senator has peech as mountained opportunities for commerce with China during 1889-1899 was a gain of \$13,293,168. The increase read almost entirely in the export trade, and the province of the compliment paid him of close and interes

more than sad and deeply painful to him to more than sad and deeply painful to him to have to announce the death of his late colleague. He was the Father of the House, said Mr. Bingham, not more because of his long-continued service than because of the affection and esteem in which he was held by the members. He did not intend to make any extended remarks at this time, but feit that he should be doing far less than his affection and duty demanded did he not say a few words in tribute to the memory of his deceased colleague.

"He was one of a marked group of four men," said Mr. Bingham, "whom the city of Philadelphia sent to the American Congress—men most exceptional in their usefulness and years of service to the people of their own home constituencies as well as to their State and nation. I desire to group together the names of those

I desire to group together the names of those four members whose record to-day belongs to the whole country and for whose memory the people of Philadelphia have special affections—Judge W. D. kelly, who was elected to fitteen Congresses and served twenty-nine years; Charles O'Niel, who was also elected to fifteen Congresses and served twenty-nine years; Charles O Mel, who was also elected to lifteen Congresses and served twenty-nine years: Samuel J. Randall, who was elected to four-teen Congresses and served twenty-seven years, and our colleague, just deceased, Afred C. Harmer, who was likewise elected to fourteen

and our colleague, just deceased, Afried C. Harmer, who was likewise elected to fourteen Congresses and served twenty-seven years—in all 112 years of service given by those distinguished dead, a record unparalleled in the history of the country."

The usual resolutions of regret, containing reference to the deceased man as the member of longest continuous service, were presented and agreed to. Speaker Henderson announced the following members as the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral at Philadelphia on Friday: Bingham, Adams, Young, McAleer, Da zell, Brossus, Wanger and Butler of Pennsylvania, Kercham of New York, McCleary of Minnesota, Babeock of Wiscensin, Richardson of Tennessee, Catchings of Mississippi, Terry of Arkinsas and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts. As a further mark of respect the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, March 7.-The flagship New York left Calmanera to-day for Nuevitas and Havana. The battleship Texas arrived at Key West to-day. The gunboat Scorpion arrived at Kingston and the training ship Lancaster at Hampton Roads vesterday. The gunboat Machas left Pensacola vesterday for an un-named destination. The surveying ship Nero has been ordered out o commission at Mare Island, Cal.

PRIMARIES IN WASHINGTON

THE ONLY TIME THE PEOPLE EXER-CISE THE SUFFRAGE.

Hot Contest for Delegates to the Republican National Convention-Nearly 14,000 Votes Cast and the Parker Faction

Wins by Majorities of About 7,000. WASHINGTON, March 7,-It is a common beief that Washington is the one city in the United States whose inhabitants do not have Washington during the past two or three days, witnessing the political bosses engaged in carrying on a municipal election for the seection of delegates to the Republican National Convention, it is evident that 'the citizens of the District of Columbia have a good deal of

political suffrage, and suffering, too. It was at the convention of 1884 in Chicago that one of the two delegates from the district. standing on a chair, excitedly shook his fist at the chairman, ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri, now a resident of Washington, and shouted: "Does the Chair mean to stifle the voice of the District of Columbia?" Quick as a flash Mr. Henderson replied in a voice worn to shreds: "The Chair would be exceedingly brought down the house," for from the moment the convention was called to order a large share of its time had been taken up with the tedious, although, at times, amusing contest between the rival delegates, Frank B. Conger. an officeholder, who was a devoted friend of President Arthur, and "Colonel" Perry H. Carson, the picture sque colored man, whose giant frame and woolly head had long been familiar to all Republican gatherings and who was at all times the champion of James G. Blaine. Conger had gone to Chicago at the head of one delegation of two, and Carson headed the opposing faction. After a long fight the National Committee decided to make peace by admitting one delegate from each side; and that's just where they made a mistake, for Conger and Carson fought each other at every stage of the game until final adjournment, and while they amused the galleries and the delegates, they worried the chairman almost beyond endurance. The coming convention at Philadelphia will

be no more fortunate than its predecessor, and will be met at the threshold by contesting delegations of the two from the District of Columbia. Mr. Conger will not be in the fight, although he has outlived the man for whom he fought so loyally in 1884, and "Colonel" Carson will be missing also, as his star began to wane when the plumed knight passed away. The primaries held yesterday for the election of District of Columbia delegates were no less picturesque and no less bitterly fought than those of the past, although this year "Colonel" Carson worked in the ranks and not for the first time his banner has gone down in defeat It is nearly thirty years since the people of the District of Columbia gave up the right of suffrage, after a brief but not altogether satisfactory experience with self-made bosses and feather-duster legislatures, but every four years the political leaders round up the voters

constructed to the National Conventions, and this toward at the provision that the convention and the states to the National Conventions, and this toward to the provision that the prov

on the part of the committee not to report back the resolution, although he believed that its person. Of the people of the United States The bill introduced by Mr Spooner/Rep. Wis in relation to the suppression of insurrection in the Philippine Islands was taken up and Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) addressed the benate in support of it.

It is not often that in the delivery of a prepared speech of much length a Senator has the compliment baid him of close and interpared speech of much length a Senator has the compliment baid him of close and interpared speech of much length a Senator has the compliment baid him of close and interpared speech of much length a Senator has the compliment baid him of close and interpared speech of much length a Senator has the compliment baid him of close and interpared speech of much length of the speech seemed to be followed with keen interest. The peroration was spoken at twenty minutes past 3, the speech having occupied exactly three hours in its delivery. Mr. Lodge was warmly congratulated by Senators, who was made to the speech is printed elsewhere. The peroration was spoken at twenty minutes past 3, the speech having occupied was warmly congratulated by Senators, who made a committee to attend the funeral. And then, as a further mark of respect, the senate at 3:40.

Mr. Chase, into trouble, once landing him in a fact, the proper speech of much length of the proper speech of much length of the speech speech in the speech spee

REAR ADMIRAL M'CORMICK'S ORDERS Selected as Second in Command of the

Asiatic Fleet at Manila. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, commanding the Washington Navy Yard, has been selected for duty as second in command of the United States fleet in Asiatic waters. He will be succeeded as Commandant of the Navy Yard by Capt. Silas W. Terry, a member of the Naval Examining Board, who stands second on the list of his grade. Rear Admiral McCormick will sail from San Francisco for Mauita on March 31, in company with Rear Admiral George C. Remey, who has been assigned to the duties of Commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station to succeed Rear Admiral John C. Watson, relieved.

The assignment of Admiral McCormick marks the currying out of an intention which the President and the Secretary of the Navy have had in contemplation for some time. There has never been such a big fleet as that assembled in the Philippines with only one flag officer, and with Admiral McCormick in charge of the second division he will have enough vessels for a Vice-Admiral's command, if not that of an Admiral. No decision has been reached as to the division of the fleet. That will be left to Admiral Remey. It is probable that Admiral McCormick will take some of the ships on acruise in Chinese waters, that part of the world having been neglected by American vessels since the beginning of the Spanish-American Wat. his grade. Rear Admiral McCormick will sail

Debarred From Use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-H. Bennett, the Bennett Stamp Company, the director of the Bennett Publishing Company and the Bennett Bennett Fublishing Company and the Bennett Novelty Company, all of New York city, have been debarred from using the mails on account of fraudulent misrepresentation. These companies proposed to pay 8 cents the hundred for stamps sent or names of persons furnished, but asked 10 cents from each subscriber before any names or stamps were offered. From fifty to one hundred letters a day were received, but were not even acknowledged by the addresses.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, March 7-The President today sent the following nominations to the Sen-

George P. Wanty of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, Corporal Frank M. Polk, Company C. Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V., to be second insutenant.

PARKER'S GOOD LUCK BOX.

The Use of the Mails Denied to a Boston Swindling Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- An order has been issued by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department prohibiting the delivery of mail matter and the payment of money orders to Henry Parker. 26 Brookfield street Boston, Mass., "for conducting through the mails a scheme for obtaining money by means of false and fraudulent pretences." The case is of unusual interest as is indicated in the folthe right of suffrage. But to one who has been | lowing memorandum prepared by the Depart-

the Boston newspapers by Henry Parker, to the effect that while engaged in business in London sometime before, he got down on his luck,' and some friend told him of a Hindoo who made 'a good luck box' which was endowed with infraculous power. Mr. Parker sought the Hindoo, so the story goes, and purchased a few of the boxes, and immediately his 'luck' changed and business improved greatly. Mr. Parker afterward returned to the United States, and the advertisements state that, receiving so much good from this wonderful box. he thought it his duty to give his neighbors in Boston the opportunity of possessing one of gratified if he could." It was a good point and them. It is alleged in the advertisements that he made arrangements with the Hindoo and imported a limited quantity of the boxes, the sale of which was under his sole control in the

imported a limited quantity of the boxes, the sale of which was under his sole control in the United States, and which he offered at 60 cents each, about the actual cost thereof. His desire, he claimed, was not to enrich himself, but to bless his fellow-men.

"The advertisements further enlarged upon the powers possessed by the Hindoos, and the wonderful forces that are at their command, and claimed that these boxes, made by a Hindoo, were endowed with all the mystic power known to this race, and that the wonderful results obtained from the possession of a box had mystified scientists and puzzled leading men of all countries.

"Accompanying the advertisements were a large number of testimonials, setting forth the wonderful incidents of good luck that had befallen the possessor of one of the three starring good luck boxes. One man, through the possession of a box witnessed the great fight between the Boers and the British at Ladysmith; another box saved a man from shipwrea; wonderful cures of rheumatism, paralysis, &c., were attributed to the powers of this box, while others won lawsuits by means of the possession, or by wonderful means received the money with which to pay off mortgages. In other words, according to these witnesses, wealth and happiness followed the possession of a box.

"The representations that the boxes were made by Hindoos and imported, and that they had been endowed by the Hindoos with their alleged marvellous powers, were absolutely false, as the boxes were made in large quantities at a turning mill in Lynn, Mass, at a cost of five cents each, and the great 'work of philanthropy' in which Parker was engaged, therefore, brought him a handsome profit on each box sold, as it is estimated that during the few weeks in which the scheme was in operation he disposed of two or three thousand boxes daily."

DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO.

tien. Davis Reports That the People Are

Bordering on Starvation. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Acting Secretary Meiklejohn received to-day another appeal from Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico. for assistance for starving Puerto Ricans,

collected in the United States on Puerto Rico products since the acquisition of the island. An amendment agreed upon by the committee strikes from the bill the provision that the customs dues collected hereafter shall be likewise used for the benefit of the island. An amendment to the Puerto Rico Tariff bill, offered by Senator Allen of Nebraska, deciares that the Constitution of the United States was extended over the island of Puerto Rico and its inhabitants by force of the Trenty of Paris.

Speaker Henderson Created Duke of Congress by King Rex.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- A delegation from New Orleans, representing "King Rex" of the Mardi Gras, to-day presented Speaker Headerson with a jewel of diamonds and pearls and created him "Duke of Congress." The delegation consisted of Messrs, Woodward, Saunders and Bryan and was introduced by Representatives Davy of Louisiana and Berry of Kentucky. A message from King Rex was delivered, to which the Speaker responded, Later the delegation appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors and argued in favor of improvements along the Mississippi River as far as Memphis, Tenn.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- These Army orders Were issued to-day:
First Lieut, Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry,
from this city to Fort Huachua.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant AdjutantGeneral, from San Francisco to Portland.

These Naval orders were issued: Rear Admiral John C. Watson, detached as com-nander-in-chief Asiatic station, on reporting of re-lef, and to proceed home on Baltimore with per-nission to delay en route. mission to delay en route.

Rear Admiral George C. Romey, detached from command of Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 21, and to Asiatic station for duty as commander-incoler, saling from Sau Francisco March 31.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, detached from duty as President Naval Retring Board, Washington Navy Yard, March 10, and to duty as Commandant Navy Yard, Portsmouth, March 21.

Che Marvellous Genius

Burnham & Phillips

Cemple Court Annex, 119 Massan St.



ANTI-POLICY BILL PASSED.

ONLY TEN VOTES RECORDED AGAINST IT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of Words Between Mr. Maher and

"Little Tim" Sullivan Over the Police Corruption Fund-The Drug Clerks Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate ALBANY, March 7 .- Assemblyman Maher and "Little Tim" Sullivan had a passage of words in the Assembly to-day over Mr. Maher's charge that a corruption fund was being raised by the policemen of New York city to secure legislation looking to an eight-hour day for them. Mr. Maher, on a question of privilege, reiterated his statement made before the Senate Cities Committee yesterday, that he knew there was a corruption fund being raised. He said that Chief Devery had so informed him and that several police friends had told him last Saturday that they were paying \$10 out of this month's salary to secure an amount suffi-Maher also added that they had said that if the bill did not pass their money was to be re-

turned to them. "I wish to deny," said Mr. Maher, "that ! want a corruption fund to pass my bill, and I request of the chairman of the Cities Commitee that if any one asks to have my bill reported that the committee shall not do so The committee may report Mr. Sullivan's bill if it so desires. There will be no police legislation this year and the policemen will not get their money back."

"Little Tim" was out of the chamber, but a friend hurried him in, and he arrived on the scene just in time to hear Mr. Maher's concluding remarks. He also arose to a question of privlege, and began by saying that he was not thinskinned and did not care what Mr. Maher said, as he considered some of his remarks useless but he wished to say that he was fully capable of going before a committee in the interests of any of his bills without any assistance from Mr. Maher. Mr. Maher, he continued, had an eight-hour police bill before the Assembly last year, and a member who sat near Mr. Maher had been very much interested in it then, but he isn't this year, and why he didn't know.

"I don't know of any corruption fund," said "Little Tim." "I would believe there was one if Chief Devery told me so, but I will not take Mr. Maher's word for it, and if I receive a request to go before the committee on my bill I will do so and I will not ask any favors of Mr Maher.

terrupted by "Tim", when the Speaker admon-ished them that if they were to have a joint debate they could settle their difference on the outside. This ended the incident.

The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Fallows's Anti-Policy bill in its original form as introduced and drawn by Capt, F. Norton Goddard of New York city, who has been making a crusade against the evils of policy playing. There was no debate on the question, and to the surprise of all, the Democratic leaders refrained from speaking on the bill. Assemblymen Bur-nett, Doughty and Slater (Republicans) spoke against the bill as it now stands in explaining

duties collected on exports into the United States from the island will give to the island about \$2,000,000 and will chable Gen. Davis to use part of it for the purpose of beginning the road improvements and in this way relieve the distress prevailing.

The Puerto Rico Bills.

Washington, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day ordered favorably reported the bill passed by the House last Friday, appropriating for the use of the island of Puerto Rico \$2,005,455 of customs duties collected in the United States on Puerto Rico products since the acquisition of the island.

A party division resulted on Mr. Tripp's bill providing for the appointment of School Commissioners in the city of Pourhkeepsie by the Mayor, the bill being passed by a vote of 83 to 44.

Mr. Fallows's bill, providing that the Mayor of New York city shall designate two papers each in the boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond, in which corporate notices shall be published, was passed by a vote of 88 to 45.

Mr. Ryttenberg's bill, which amends the charter of the Hebrew Technical Institute, an institution in New York city maintained for the education of israelites, so as to convert it into a non-sectarian institute, was passed by the Assembly to-day. The Institute may now receive devises and bequests producing an annual income of \$50,000, which it is prevented from accepting now. Under the will of a wealthy decreased resident of New York city the institute expects to receive a legacy, the income from which will be \$50,000 a year.

There was a lively hustle for votes in the Senate to-day when Senator Plunkitt's bill, providing that for his services as a member of the Smaking Fund Commission the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York city shall receive an additional salary of \$2,000, came up on the order of third reading. Mr. Davis objected to it, saying if the present chairman found that his duties were of such a nature that he felt he could not do the work for his present salary he should resign, as there were pienty of others who would take the place for the present salary, Mr. J. E. Smith and Mr. Green championed the bill and drummed up eighty votes for it while thirty were cast in opposition. The bill now goes to the Mayor of New York city for his ar proval.

The first steps toward the preservation of the Palisades by the State were taken in the Assembly to-day when Mr. Gherard Davis's bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to act with a like commission from New Jersey to establish an interstate park vas passed. The commission is to be appointed in the commissio

Other bills reported favorably in the Sense

of the English designer is strikingly apparent this season in their exquisite fabrics; we gather the brightest and best of these goods and so mark them, that no genilemen need fall into the error of wearing ill chosen apparent.

The Phillips

Ensiom Calloring Only, apple Court Annex, 119 hassan St.

Where Trunks

Are Made, 234 st. & 6th Ar.

The Assembly to-day advanced to a third requiring a ninety bill, also Mr. Phillips's bill, requiring a ninety bill, also Mr. Phillips's bill, requiring a ninety of the court of the ninety and porter bill, also Mr. Phillips's bill, requiring a ninety of the court of the courting and porter bill, also Mr. Phillips's bill, requiring a ninety.

Progression

Is the watchword of men and women who are alive and up-to-date. Old-fogyism and stagnation are mental death. Nations, cities and individuals that progress are not afraid to get out of the beaten path. The aggressive, earnest, intelligent man or woman is not bound by codes or dogmas. They think for themselves, and humanity benefits thereby. As a class, the medical profession is clannish. The old school smacks of decay. Bleeding and blistering died hard, but died nevertheless, while homeopathy continues to progress. The great Pasteur was not a physician, yet he blazed a pathway which thousands now gladly follow. A few bright, active, progressive physicians, who will not be bound by precedent, and who have the courage of their convictions, are doing a great work for the profession as a whole. They believe that no man or school has absorbed all the medical knowledge obtainable, and when a scientific discovery is made that revolutionizes a pet theory for the treatment of disease, are willing to give it a fair trial and abide by the results if favorable. Such a physician is Dr. L. M. Lander, of Chicago. Read and weigh the honest words of this noted specialist:

"Several times during the past few years I have observed the effects of Warner's Safe Cure in cases of Kidney Trouble. I found that the action of the medicine was highly curative in effect, and that most desirable results followed its faithful use. "I believe it to be a very fine remedy for Kidney disorders."

DR. L. M. LANDER. (Jan. 20, 1900.)

Dr. L. M. Lander is a graduate of the Imperial Central Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.

days' residence in an election district before a voter may enroll with either party.

These bills were passed by the Assembly to-day: Mr. Wheeler's, authorizing the additional appro-

priation of \$5,000 for a monument to Major-ten, Henry Warner Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Also, authorizing the Commissioners of the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga to place on the monument to be creeted on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation."

the monument to be erected on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation."

Mr. Bedell's, making it a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of the law licensing stationary engineers in New York city.

Assemblyman Stevens of Franklin county, to-day introduced a bill placing jaundries, where one or more hands are employed, under the jurisdiction of the State Factory Inspector, They are subject to the same visitation as factories. The bill does not apply to women who conduct laundries in their homes.

Assemblyman Guider has introduced a bill authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York city to promote to a captaincy any sergeant who has served in the capacity of a police captain for a period of one year; also to promote an inspector of rollee any captain who has served as an inspector for one year.

The Assembly General Laws Committee will favorably report Mr. Ellis's bill taxing the tangible property, including bank deposits, of non-residents located in this State in the tax districts where such property is located, The bill further provides that the value of the capital stock of every corporation or company liable to taxation shall be ascertained by the assessors and appraised at the average monthly market value of the shares of stock in the preceding year, ending July I, previous to the assessment. The liabilities or debts of the corporation or company shall not

monthly market value of the shares of stock in the preceding year, ending July 1, previous to the assessment. The liabilities or debts of the corporation or company shall not be deducted from the value of its capital so ascertained. The other personal property shall be exempt from taxation.

The Senate Committee on Public Health today decided not to report Senator Wilcox's bill providing that poisons shall be put up in a specified form of bottle. The committee has decided to report favorably Senator Wilcox's decided to report favorably Senator Wilcox' bill which is aimed to prevent the use of un healthy chemicals or substances in the preparation or manufacture of any article used in food products. The report has a string to it and that is that the bill will not be pressed for pressed in the Senator.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. The Managers of the State Exhibit in Con-

passage in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 7.- The Board of Managers of the State Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition met with Gov. Roosevelt to-day to effect an organization of the board. Gov. Roosevelt said: "The one object I have in view with reference to the Pan-American Exposition is to make it the finest that can be had. second only to the Chicago Exposition of 1863 I shall strive to give you every assistance in my power and you can rest assured that my heart is with you in your good work."

ference With Gov. Roosevelt.

The board granted permission to its chair-The board granted permission to its chairman, former Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood, to appoint an Executive Committee to comprise four members of the board. Attorney-General Davies gave it his present opinion that the board had the power to appoint an executive head and a secretary who are not members of the board. On March 17 the board will meet again in Buffalo at the headquarters of the Pan-American Exposition.

Park District Protective League.

ALBANY, March 7 .- The Park District Protective League of Bronx borough was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State for the reservation of the district included in the setreservation of the district included in the set-tlements known as Spuyten Duyvil, Hudson Park and Riverdale, situated in the borough of The Bronx, as a park residence district. The directors are: Cleveland H. Dodge and A. D. Russell of Riverdale, James Harden, James Douglas and E. N. Lefferts of Hudson Park, and A. S. Hutchins, E. M. Johnson, C. E. Jen-nerich and John Jay McKelvey of Spuyten Duyvil.

FATHER FLAHERTY'S CASE. He Argues Before the Court of Appeals

His Plea for a New Trial. ALBANY, March 7.-The Rev. Father Charles Flaherty of Mount Morris, formerly pastor of a church in that village, and under sentence of seven years for improper relations with Marie Sweeney, under 16 years of age, on July 1, 1892, to-day before the Court of Appeals argued his appeal from the judgment of

conviction. The crime of which Father Flaherty has been convicted occurred, it is alleged, during the ab sence of the family of Michael Noonan, which had adopted the girl. The family lived in the house church. The case has gone through the courts three times, Father Flaherty having had two new trials. Father Flaherty argued the case in person because of his inability to procure funds with which to hire counsel. He was op-

funds with which to hire counsel. He was opposed by William Carter of counsel representing the people.

A new trial was asked for on the grounds that improper jurors were permitted to serve on the trial; that the Court erred in admitting certain testimony of the Sweeney girl; that an error was committed in denying the defendant's motion for an arrest of judgment on the grounds that the indictment was defective; that an error had been committed in submitting to the jury the record of the child's birth and that the case of the defence had been prejudiced by the admission of testimony attempting to show that an attempt had been made to tamper with the birth certificate.

Gov. Roosevelt and the Barres Island Bill. ALBANY, March 7 .- Gov. Roose ing of the probable passage of the bill pending in the Legislature to do away with the Barren Island nuisances, said to-day that he had thought that a year was time enough to provide for a substitute method of garbage disposal for New York city. He noticed that the bill had been amended to give twenty-two months' time. However, he had been informed by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, that the bill was all right. He was obliged to take the word of some expert in such matters.

Dr. Burtsell Urged for Regent.

ALBANY, March 7 .- The friends of the Rev. Richard L. Burtsell, D. D., a Catholic clergyman of Kingston, are urging his election by the Legislature as a Regent of the University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn. Dr. Burtsell is a close friend of Chief Judge Par-ker of the Court of Appeals. The Hon.G. D. B. Hasbrook of Kingston is in Albany acquainting the members of the Legislature with Dr. Burt-sell's qualification for the office.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 7.-Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

the following bills:
Senator Elisworth's, regarding the return of unpaid taxes and redemption from tax sale in Niagara county for the years 18-5 to 1897.

Mr. Litchard's, providing a penalty of \$60 fine for a first offence and \$150 line for subsequent violations for watering milk furnished to butter and cheese factories conducted on the cooperative plan.

Mr. Phillipsis, amending the lien law in reference to building loan centracts providing that such contracts must be filed with the County Clerk.

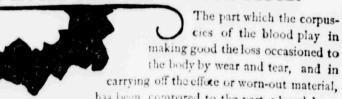
Mr. Witters s, providing that manufacturers, importers and shippers of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs shall par a license of \$25 annually to the Treasurer of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Apgar's, providing for the granting of liquor tax certificates to the Pullman car company in this State.

Mr. Apgar's, providing for the granting or inquor tax certificates to the Pullman car company in this State.

Senator Krum's, authorizing the Canal Board to terminate and adjust unanished canal improvement contracts, pormitting a return to the contractors of moneys deposited and payment of all moneys legally due them under their contracts.

THE LITTLE SOLDIERS IN YOUR BLOOD.



has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends. who repair the wornout tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and

drink. Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a cent a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

> BE SURE YOU TRY VAN HOUTEN'S EATING CHOCOLATE.